

GEOGRAPHIÆ ANTIQUÆ

PRINCIPIA,

OR

THE ELEMENTS

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

BY

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P E F A C E.

THE motto of the celebrated PRIESTLEY, “*Ars longa vita brevis est*” suggests a hint of no trifling import, to those who are engaged in the arduous business of education. As our knowledge of the elementary parts of science is purely *historical*, it evidently follows, that the benefits resulting from the acquisition, being of an *individual* nature, have no influence directly favourable to the interests of general literature. The truth of the preceding remarks being admitted, it must appear, to every reflecting mind, an object of the first magnitude, that the methods of becoming acquainted with the first principles of science be rendered as easy and as simple as their nature will allow. That this rule, in any great extent, has been observed in the various works, which have been written on the subject of Geography, few persons will be inclined to admit. How far

far this little production be exempt from the radical defect to which I have alluded, it were the height of presumption in me to determine. I can only say that I have spared neither labour nor care to render it worthy of public approbation. Enthusiastic in my admiration of those principles which the author of "The rights of woman" has so ably defended, I feel pleasure and satisfaction in declaring, that a desire of assisting the female sex in the attainment of the Elements of Ancient Geography, was the original cause of the execution and publication of this compendium. The authority to which I have paid the greatest deference, and of which I have made the chief use, is d'Anville. I have almost implicitly followed him, in the disposition of the countries, in their successive divisions after they became parts of the Roman Empire, and in the ancient and modern designation of each river, promontory, &c. I trust I shall be found successful in my endeavour to ascertain with accuracy the relative extent of each respective country. No person who has not made a similar attempt, can readily form a conception of the exertion and perseverance necessary to execute, with any degree of precision, this part of my undertaking. With respect to the use of the long and short mark, I have made it subservient

vient to two purposes; if properly attended to, it will be a sufficient guide to just pronunciation, at the same time that it will not convey erroneous ideas to those, who are instructed in the rules for composing Latin Verse. Those persons will readily comprehend my meaning, who know that, in many words, the emphasis is necessarily laid on a *short* syllable. In the word Rhodanus, the emphasis falls on the first syllable which is short; I have therefore marked it thus Rhodānus, which clearly indicates that no stress is to be laid on the middle syllable, at the same time that it conveys no wrong idea with respect to its quantity. The rule therefore for the proper pronunciation of each word, is to lay full emphasis on every syllable which has the long mark (-) over it, and to omit it where the short mark (") occurs by throwing it on the preceding syllable. It now remains that I assign my reasons for what may be deemed the *original* part of this work, I mean the *total* omission of *cities*. I do not know that I can better explain my motives for this omission than by comparing the subject of Geography with that of Botany. What opinion could be entertained of that person's judgement, who should insist on the committing to memory the names of

all the plants included in the twenty-four classes of the Linnean system, as a necessary qualification for becoming a good Botanist? Were this condition absolute, this delightful science would possess but few votaries. The Elements of Botany are on the whole few and simple. An acquaintance with the constituent parts of a flower, and the classes and orders of the Linnean arrangement, will enable us to investigate the whole of the vegetable creation. To apply the preceding remarks to Geography, I contend that a knowledge of the chief cities of every country in the world, acquired by the exercise of the memory, is not *in principle* less absurd, than an acquaintance by the same means with every vegetable which enlivens and beautifies the face of universal nature. A knowledge of the great outlines of every country, as exhibited in this compendium, will conduct us to every town which Ancient History has rendered illustrious. A person in perusing the historic page meets with the town of Mantinea; he will in all probability be informed that it is the principal city of Arcadia, and situate near the river Alpheus. An acquaintance with this compendium by suggesting to his mind the situation of Arcadia, as the central district of the Peloponnesus, one of the divisions

divisions of Græcia, and the position of the Alpheus, will infallibly conduct him to the town sought for. Those persons who have examined d'Anville's beautiful maps of Ancient Geography, will not be surprised, that I have purposely avoided the publication of a set for this work. The maps above alluded to are, without exception, the most accurate, the cheapest, and best executed Atlas, that has ever been submitted to public inspection. In determining the relative extent of the countries Wilkinson's set of maps has been my principal guide. I shall now conclude with addressing myself to every individual into whose hands this production may fall, in the words of the Venusian Poet

“ *Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*”

“ Farewell, and if a better system's thine,
“ Impart it frankly, or make use of mine.”

FRANCIS.

Explanation

Explanation of the characters made use
of in the description of the respective coun-
tries of Ancient Geography.

R E. *Relative extent.*

N. *Names.*

B. *Boundaries.*

N. *North.*

E. *East.*

S. *South.*

W. *West.*

D. *Divisions.*

R E G. *Regions.*

N A T. *Nations.*

P F. *Prominent Features including the
principal,*

R. *Rivers.*

P. *Promontories.*

M. *Mountains.*

I. *Islands.*

F. *Forests.*

B

A Glos-

A Glossary of the words introduced in this compendium.

Anterior	<i>Before</i>
Citerior	<i>Hither</i>
Fretum	<i>Strait</i>
Inferior	<i>Lower</i>
{ Iñsula	<i>Island</i>
{ Iñsulæ	<i>Islands</i>
Interior	<i>Interior</i>
Intra	<i>Within</i>
Mare	<i>Sea</i>
{ Mons	<i>Mountain</i>
{ Montes	<i>Mountains</i>
Occidentālis	<i>Western</i>
Oceānus	<i>Ocean</i>
Palus	<i>Lake</i>
Pontus	<i>Sea</i>
Prima	<i>First</i>
Promontōrium	<i>Promontory or Cape</i>
Propria	<i>Proper</i>
Quarta	<i>Fourth</i>
{ Regio	<i>Region</i>
{ Regiōnes	<i>Regions</i>
Secunda	<i>Second</i>
Seu	<i>Or</i>
Silva	<i>Forest</i>
Sinus	<i>Gulf</i>
Sive	<i>Or</i>
	Superior



Superior	<i>Higher</i>
Tertia	<i>Third</i>
Ulterior	<i>Farther</i>
Ultra	<i>Beyond</i>
Vallum	<i>Intrenchment or Wall</i>
Vel	<i>Or</i>

The principal Seas as known by the Ancients.

Mare Pigrum vel Glaciāle - -	<i>Frozen Ocean</i>
Sinus Codānus	<i>Baltic Sea</i>
Oceānus Occidentā- lis vel Mare At- lanticum - -	<i>Western or Atlantic Ocean</i>
Oceānus Germānicus	<i>German Ocean</i>
— Britānicus	<i>English Channel</i>
Mare Intēnum seu Mediterrāneum -	<i>Mediterranean Sea</i>
Mare Hadriāticum	<i>Gulf of Venice</i>
— Ægāeum	<i>Archipelago</i>
Pontus Euxīnus	<i>Euxine or Black Sea</i>
Mare Cāspium	<i>Caspian Sea</i>
Sinus Pērsicus	<i>Persian Gulf</i>
— Arabīcus	<i>Red Sea</i>
Oceānus Iñdīcus	<i>Indian Ocean</i>
Mare Eōum	<i>Sea of China</i>

EURÓPA.

HISPANIA.

R. E. HISPANIA.

*Spain and Portugal.***Hispānia, Ibēria, Hesperia.**

B. *N.* Montes Pyrenāei (Pyrenees) and Oceānus Cantābricus (Bay of Biscay) *E.* Mare Mediterrāneum (Mediterranean Sea) *S.* Fretum Gaditānum (Straits of Gibraltar) *W.* Oceānus Occidentālis (Atlantic Ocean).

D. 1. Citerior et Ulterior. 2. Under Augustus, who was Emperor B. C. 27, the Citerior assumed the name of Tarragonēnsis,* while the Ulterior was divided into Bāetica and Lusitānia †; independently on this distribution into Provinces, Hispania was divided into jurisdictions called *conventus*, of which there were fourteen.

P. *F.* R. Ibērus (Ebro) Bāetis (Guadalquivir) Anas (Guadiana) Tagus (Tagus or Tajo) Dūrius (Douro).

* This district during the Diocletian era A. D. 284 was dismembered into the provinces of Carthaginēnsis and Callāecia.

† Now Portugal.

P. Promontōrium Trilēucum (Cape Ortegal) Artābrum sive Nāerium (Finisterre) Sacrum (St. Vincent's) Charidēmi (Gatas) M. Pyrenāei (Pyrenees) Orōspeda, Idubēda Mariānus (Sierra Morena) I. Baleārides including Major (Majorca) and Minor (Minorca) Pityūsæ comprehending Ebūsus (Ivica) and Ophiūsa (Formentera).

GALLIA.

R. E. GALLIA.

Part of the United Provinces, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and Italy, to the West of the Alps.

N. Cēltica, Gallia.

B. N. Fretum Gālicum (Straits of Dover)

E. Rhēnus (Rhine) & Alpes (Alps)

S. Pyrenāei (Pyrenées) & Mare Intēnum (Mediterranean) W. Oceānus Aquitānicus.

D. 1. Aquitānia Cēltica, Bēlgica. 2.

126 B. C. the Romans, at the request of the inhabitants of Marseilles, entered Gallia, which put them in possession of a district called Provincia, with the surname of Braccāta, so that the second division of Gallia consisted of Aquitānia, Cēltica, Bēlgica, and Provincia.

3. 27 B. C. Augustus made a new and more equal distribution of Gallia into the following provinces: Aquitānia, Bēlgica, Lugdunēnsis, Narbonēnsis.*

P. F. R. Rhēnus (Rhine) Mosēlla (Moselle) Mosa (Meuse) Sēquana (Seine) Liger (Loire) Garumna (Garonne) Rhodānus (Rhône) Arar (Sôane) P. Gobāeum, Itium. M. Alpes (Alps) Jura (Jura) Vogēsus (Vosgue) Cebēnna (Cévennes) I. Ridūna (Alderney) Sērnia (Guernsey) Cæsarēa (Jersey).

BRITANNIA.

R. E. BRITANNIA.

England and Scotland, Orkney, Shetland and Hebrides Islands, and the Isles of Man, Anglesey, Wight, and Thanet.

N. Britannia and Albion specially applied to the greatest of the British Isles.

B. N. Oceānus Deucaledōnius (Northern Ocean) E. Oceānus Germānicus (German

* These provinces comprehended several respective districts: Aquitānia included those of Aquitānia prima, secūnda, & Novem·populāna: Bēlgica contained Bēlgica prima, secunda, Germānia prima, vel superior, secunda vel inferior, et Māxima Sequanōrum. Lugdunēnsis, Lugdunēnsis prima, secunda, tertia, et quarta, vel Senonia; & Narbonēnsis, Narbonēnsis prima, secunda, Viennēnsis, Alpes maritīmæ, Alpes Graiae & Pennīnæ,

Ocean)

Ocean) *S. Fretum Gallicum* (Straits of Dover) & *Oceanus Britanicus* (English or British Channel) *W. Oceanus Hibernicus* (Irish Sea).

D.*

P. F. R. *Tamēsis* (Thames) *Sabrina* vel *Sabriāna* (Severn) *Abus* (Humber) *Glota* (Clyde). P. *Orcas* (Dungsby Head) *Cāntium* (North Foreland) *Bolērium* (Cape Cornwall or Land's End). M. *Mons Grāmpius* (Grampian Hills). I. *Thuse* (Shetland) *Orcādes* (Orkneys) *Ebūdes* (Hebrides) *Monābia* seu *Mona* *Cāesaris* (Man) *Mona* *sive* *Mona Tacīti* (Anglesey) *Cassiterīdes* (Scillys) *Vectis* (Wight) *Thānātus* (Thanet) V. *Adriāni* *Vallum A. D.* 120. *Sevēri* *Vallum A. D. 209.*

HIBERNIA.

R. E. HIBERNIA.

Ireland.

N. *Hibēnia, Britannia Minor, Scotia, Ierne.*

* As the limits of the provinces in Roman Britain are not so well defined as those of Hispania and Gallia, an enumeration of them in the text has been purposely avoided; suffice it to observe, that during the subjection of this country to the Romans, we meet with the following provinces: *Superior & Inferior, Prima & Secunda, Flavia & Māxima Cāsariensis & Valēntia.*

B.

B. N. *W.* and S. *Oceānus Occidentālis* (Atlantic) E. *Oceānus Hibēnicus* (Irish Sea).

PF. R. *Senus* (Shannon) *Buuinda* (Boyne)
P. *Sacrum, Notium* (Cape Clear).

GERMANIA.

R. E. **GERMĀNIA**

Part of the United Provinces, Denmark, Germany as far South as the Danube, including Bohemia, part of Prussia, Poland to the West of the Vistula, and that part of Hungary contained between the Danube, the Morava and the Gran.*

N. *Germānia and Suēvia.*

B. N. *Sinus Codānus* (Baltic Sea) E. *Vīstula* (Vistula) S. *Dānubīus* (Danube) W. *Rhēnus* (Rhine).

NAT. *Chauci, Cimbri, Vīndili, Angli Saxōnes, Gothōnes & Suēvi.*

PF. R. *Rhēnus* (Rhine) *Visūrgis* (Weser) *Albis* (Elbe) *Viādrus* (Oder) *Vīstula* (Vistula) *Danubīus* (Danube).

M. *Montes Hercynii.* F. *Silva Hercynia.*

* *The Cīmbrica Chersonēsus of the Ancients.*

SCANDINAVIA.

RE. SCANDINĀVIA.

Norway, Sweden. and Lapland.

N. Scandināvia, Scāndia, Scānzia, & Bāltia.

B. *N. & W.* Mare Pigrum (Frozen Oceān)

E. Sarmātia Europāea, *S.* Sinus Codānus
vel Mare Suēvicum (Baltic).

P. F. P. Rūbeas (North Cape) **M.** Sevo.

RHÆTIA.

RE. RHÆTIA.

*The country of the Grisons, part of the circle
of Swabia, the greatest portion of the district
of Bavaria, and part of the circle of Au-
stria.*

N. Rhāetia, Rāetia.

B. *N.* Danubius (Danube) **E.** Nōricum,

S. Italia, **W.** Gällia.

D. 1. Rhāetia, Vindelicia. 2. Rhāetia.

B. C. 27. 3. Rhāetia prima vel propria, &

C secunda

secunda seu Vindelicia, A. D. 284.*

P. F. R. Rhēnus (Rhine) : Danubius

(Danube) Cēnus (Inn) Āddua (Adda).

M. Alpes Rhāetiæ (Rhætian Alpes).

NORICUM.

R. E.

NÖRICUM.

That portion of the circle of Bavaria which is to the East of the right branch of the Inn, and that part of the circle of Austria, which is South of the Danube, West of Vienna, North of the Save, and to the East of Wesselfels situate on the Save near its source.

B. N. Danubius (Danube) E. Pannonia.
S. Alpes (Alps). W. Rhāetia.

* The Rhāeti, who frequently infested Gāllia Cisalpīna, were, during the reign of Augustus, completely subdued by Drusus; while the Vindēlīci, who armed in defence of their neighbours, experienced a similar fate from the successes of Tiberius, who was sent to oppose them.— This double conquest united the reduced nations into one province, called RHĀETIA. During the Diocletian era, this country was dismembered into the provinces of Rhāetia prima seu propria, & secunda sive Vindelicia. In the description of this country Rhāetia is used in its generic sense.

Noricum

Nōricum, which is spoken of as once under a monarchical form of government, was, during the reign of Augustus, B. C. 27, added to the number of the Roman provinces. It was at a subsequent period divided into Nōricum Ripense, so called from its vicinity to the banks of the Danube, and Nōricum Mediterraneum.

P. R. Danubius (Danube) Dravus (Drave) M. Alpes Nōricæ.

PANNONIA,

RE. PANNONIA.

Part of Hungary, consisting of the territory included within the Drave and the Danube, till their junction near Eßek, and that part of Croatia, North of the Kulp, a little below its union with the Save. Sclavonia, a dependency on the House of Austria, a small portion of Bosnia and Servia, provinces of Turkey in Europe* and the Eastern part of the circle of Austria.

* Pannonia comprehends the above provinces to that degree, in which its Southern boundary exceeds the limits of the Savus.

B. *N.* and *E.* Danubius (Danube) S. Illyricum, *W.* Nōricum.

D. During the reign of Augustus, Pannonia first became a Roman Province. In the time of the Antonines, A. D. 160, Pannonia was divided into Superior and Inferior, separated the one from the other, according to Ptolemy, by the river Arrābo (Raab)*.

P. F. R. Danubius (Danube) Dravus (Drave) Savus (Save) Arrābo (Raab).

ILLYRICUM.

RE. ILLYRICUM.

South Eastern part of the circle of Austria; Croatia South of the Kulp a province of Hungary, Dalmatia, and that portion of Turkey in Europe, which includes the greatest part of Bosnia, and Albania Norib of Alessio, near the mouth of the Drin.

N. Illyricum, Illyris, and Illyrii.

B. *N.* Pannonia, *E.* Drinus (Drino) *S.* Mare Hadriaticum (Gulf of Venice) *W.* the Alissas.

* In a later period the terms *prima* & *secunda* were applied to Pannonia, and in an age more remote we meet with a third province, under the name of Valeria.

D.

D. The piracy practised by the Illyrian nations, occasioned the Romans to arm against them B. C. 200. The entire submission of the country was effected towards the end of the reign of Augustus; it includes two provinces, Liburnia and Dalmatia.

P. R. Drinus (Drino) M. Mons Albius. I. Issa (Lissa) Pharus (Lesina) Corcyra (Curzola).

ITALIA.

RE. ITALIA.

The whole extent of Italy, excepting that part of it, which is included within the Alps one of the Eastern boundaries of Gallia.

N. Hesperia, Cenotria, Aufonia, Italia, Saturnia.

B. N. Rhætia & Noricum. E. Mare Hadriaticum vel Sup̄erum (Gulf of Venice) S. Mare Ionium. W. Mare Tuscum vel Inferum.

D. Gallia Cisalpīna sive Togata & Italia propria.

REG.

REG. Liguria, Venetia, Tuscia vel Etruria, Umbria, Picenum, Latium, Campania, Samnium, Apulia, Messapia vel Japygia & Lucania.

NAT. Sabini, Marfi, Volsci, Rutuli, Aequi, Veientes, Picentini and Brutii.

PF. R. Eridanus *five* Padus (Po) Ticinus (Tessino) Addua (Adda) Arnus (Arno) Mincius (Mincio) Tibensis (Tiber) M. Appenninus, Vesuvius, and the following hills which surrounded the city of Rome—Aventinus, Cœlius, Capitolinus, Eiquilinus, Palatinus, Quirinalis, & Viminalis.

SICILIA.

RE.

SICILIA.

The Island of Sicily.

N. Sicilia, Sicania, Trinacria, Triquætra.

PF. R. Simæthus (Giaretta) Himerus (Salso) P. Pelorum (Faro) Pachynus (Passaro) Lilybæum (Boeo) M. Nebrodes, Ætna (Gibel) Heræi, Eryx. I. Aeolæ seu Vulcânias (Lipari).

COR.

CORSICA.

RE. CÖRSICA.

The Island of Corsica,

N. Cynnos, Cörsica.

PF. P. Sacrum (Cape Corso).

SARDINIA.

RE. SARDINIA.

The Island of Sardinia.

N. Ichnūsa, Sardinia.

PF. R. Thyrſus (Oristagni) M. Montes
Insāni.

GRÆCIA.

GRÆCIA.

*That part of Turkey in Europe, which on the West,
South of Alessio, is bounded by the Gulf of Venice,
and the Ionian or Grecian Sea, on the South by
the Mediterranean, on the East by the Archi-
pelago, and the mountains between the rivers
Jemboli or Stromona and Mesto, and on the
North by the same mountains extending beyond
Scupi.*

B.

B. *N. Mōesia and Illyricum, E. Thrācia & Mare Āgāeum (Archipelago) S. Mare Internum (Mediterranean) W. Sinus Hadriāticus (Gulf of Venice) & Mare Ionium (Ionian or Grecian Sea).*

D. *Macedonia, Grāecia, and Peloponēsus.*

REG. *Pæonia, Āemathia, Pieria, & Mygdonia in Macedonia; Epīrus, Thessalia, Acarnania, Āetōlia, Doris, Phocis, Bæotia & Attīca in Grāecia; Achaia, Ārgolis, Lācōnia, Messēnia, Elis & Arcadia, in Peloponēsus.*

PF. R. Āxius (Vardari) Strymon (Stromona or Jemboli) Penēus (Penea) Alphēus (Alfeo) Eurōtas (Basilipotamo) P. Sūnium (Cabo Coloni) Scyllāeum (Skilleo) Tænarium (Metapan) Chelonītes (Torneso) M. Mons Athos (Monte Santo) Acrocerāunii (Mountains of Chimera) Pindus (Pindus) ĀEta (Eta) Olympus Theſſaliæ (Glympus) & Parnassus (Parnasso) I. Eubœa (Negropont) Cyclādes (Islands in the Archipelago) the principal of which are Dēlos (Sdilles) Naxos (Naxia) Paros (Paros) & Scyros (Sciro) Crēta (Candia) Corcȳra (Corſu) Cephallēnia (Cefalonia) Zacinthus (Zante) & Cithera (Cerigo).

THRACIA.

RE. THRĀCIA.

That part of Romania in Turkey in Europe, which is included within the Black Sea, and the mountains between the Jemboli and Mesto in their extent to the sources of the Marisa.

B. N. Mons Hāemus (Emineh-dag or Balkan) E. Pontus Euxīnus (the Euxine or Black Sea) S. Propōntis (Sea of Marmora) Hellespōntus (Dardanelles) & Mare Ægāeum (Archipelago) W. Grāecia.

D. Thrācia became a conquest of the Romans during the reign of Claudius A. D. 268. During the Diocletian age A. D. 284 Thrācia was divided into four provinces; Eurōpa, Hāemimontus, Rhodōpe & Thrācia.

P F. R. Hēbrus (Marisa) Nestus vel Mestus (Mesto). M. Hāemus (Emineh-dag or Balkan) and Rhodōpe (Rhodope). I. Samothrācia seu Samothrāce (Samothraki) Imbros (Imbro).

D

MÆSIA.

MŒSIA.

RE. MŒSIA.

Part of Turkey in Europe including Bulgaria, Servia deducting that portion of it which belongs to Pannonia, and that part of Romania, which is contained between the two cities of Giustendil.

N. Mœsia, Mysia.

B. N. Ister (Danube) E. Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea). S. Mons Hæmus (Eminey-dag or Balkan) & Græcia. W. Drinuſ (Drino).

D. The extent of Mœsia along the Ister was divided into Mœsia, Superior & Inferior, whose line of separation, according to Ptolemy, was the river Ciâbrus or Cebrus. In the time of Aurelian, the centre of Mœsia became a new province under the name of Dacia Aureliani.*

* Mœsia Superior was called Mœsia prima; and the Inferior, secunda. In a latter age, that part of Mœsia, which was contiguous to the river, was called Ripensis, while the interior assumed the name of Mediterranea which corresponded to the more ancient district of Dardania.

PF.

PF. R. Ister (Danube) Drinus (Drino)
Margus (Moravia).

† DACIA.

RE. DĀCIA.

The district of Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, provinces of Turkey in Europe; Transilvania, Upper Hungary, and that part of Lower Hungary, which is bounded by the Danube, the Gran, the Teisse, and the Carpathian mountains.

B. N. Tyras sive Danāster (Dniester) & Mons Cāpathes (Crapac). E. Pontus Euxīnus (Euxine Sea). S. Ister (Danube). W. Danubīus (Danube) & Germānia.

PF. R. Ister (Danube) Tyras seu Danāster (Dniester) Porăta sive Pretus (Pruth) Alūta (Alut or Olt) & Tibīscus (Teisse). M. Mons Cocājon & Carpāthes, vel Alpes Bastarnīcæ (Crapac, Crapac or Carpathian mountains).

† In the description of Dācia is included the territory of the Jazyges Metanāstæ.

SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

RE. SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

*Prussia and Poland to the East of the Vistula;
Courland, Lithuania, Crimea and Russia in
Europe.*

B. N. Mare pigrum vel glaciāle (Northern or Frozen Ocean) E. Tanāis (Don). S. Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea) & Dācia, W. Vīstula (Vistula or Weiffel).

PF. R. Tanāis (Don) Rha (Wolga) Bo-rysthenes (Dnieper & Prypec) Vīstula (Vistula or Weiffel) Tyras sive Danāster (Dniester). P. Criu Metōpon. M. Montes Hyperborei seu Riphāei & Mons Cimmerius.

ASIA.

A S I A.

Afia (*vulgarly called*) Minor.

RE. ASIA MINOR.

That part of Turkey in Asia, which on the North extends along the shores of the Euxine, within a small distance of the town of Rizeb; which on the East is bounded by the mountains West of Semisat, by the Euphrates in its course from Malatia to Ake-kala, and the space included between the latter town, and the farthest extent of Asia Minor on the Euxine towards the East; on the South by the Mediterranean, and on the West by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora.

B. N. Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea).
 E. Armenia, Euphrates (Euphrates or Frat) & Mons Amānus (mountains West of Semisat) S. Mare Internum (Mediterranean).
 W. Mare Ægæum (Archipelago) & Propontis (Sea of Marmora).

REG. Mysia, *Bithynia, Paplagonia & †Pontus; †Lydia & Ionia § Phrygia & Lycaonia, ||Galatia, Cappadocia, & Armenia minor; Caria, Lycia, Pemphylia & Pisidia. & ¶Cilicia.

PF. R. Sangarius vel Sagaris (Sakaria) Parthenius Partheni) Halys (Kizil-Ermak) Iris (Casalmack) Euphrates (Euphrates) Melas (Koremoz) Maeander (Meinder) **Cataractes (Duden-sou). P. Carembis Karempis) Jasonium (Jasun) Anemurium (Anemur) & Coryceon (Courco). M. Mons Taurus (Taurus) Amarus (mountains West of Semisat) Olympus (Olympus) Olympus Galatiæ (Koush-Dagi) & Cragus (Gorante) I. Lemnos (Stalimenæ) Tenedos (Tenedos) & Lesbos (Mytileni) opposite Mysia. Chios (Scio) Samos (Samos) &

* This province was likewise called Bebrycia.

† This territory under the Roman Empire composed two provinces, Prima afterwards called Helenopontas, & Pontus Polemoniacus.

‡ Also called Maeonia.

§ This country was successively divided into Phrygia Major & Minor, Epirotetus, & Paroreias, and lastly into Pacatiana & Salutaris.

|| Known also by the name of Gallo-Græcia.

¶ Divided into Cilicia Trachæa & Campæstris.

** Hence the words Meander, and Cataract.

Icaria (Nicaria) opposite Lÿdia and Ionia. The Sporädes the principal of which are Pathmos (Pathmos) Leros (Leros or Lero) Calÿmna (Calmine) Cos (Stan-co) & Rhodus (Rhodes) opposite Caria, and Carpăthus (Scarpanto).

ARMENIA, COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA.

RE. ARMENIA, COLCHIS,
IBÉRIA, & ALBÁNIA,

Include that extent of country, which on the North is bounded by Mount Caucasus, in its extent from a river West of Pisunta to its termination near the Caspian Sea, South of the river Terek; on the East by the Caspian Sea; on the South by Mount Taurus, by Mountains South of the Lake Van, and the river Aras; and on the West by the Euphrates, in its course from Malatia to Akekala, by the space comprehended between this last town, and the spot near Rizeh, and the shores of the Euxine as far as the river above described as West of Pisunta.

ARME-

ARMENIA.

RE. ARMENIA.

The greatest part of Armenia or Turcomania, the Northern parts of Diarbek and Kurdistan, and that part of Persia included between the rivers Kur and Aras.

B. N. Colchis & Ibēria, E. Cyrus (Kur). S. Mefopotamia, Assyria & Mēdia. W. Euphrātes (Euphrates) Asia Minor & Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea).

PF. R. Euphrātes (Euphrates) Cyrus (Kur), Arāxes (Aras) & Tigris (Tigris) M. Mons Niphātes (Mountains North of the Lake Van) Abus (Mountains by Arzroum) & Masius (Mountains South of Dierbekir).

COLCHIS.

RE. COLCHIS.

The Western part of Georgia.

N. Colchis, & at a subsequent period, Lazīca.

B. N.

B. N. Mons Caucăsus (Caucasus) E. Ibēria. S. Armenia. W. Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea).

PF. R. Phāsis (Fatz) M. Caucăsus (Caucasus).

IBERIA.

R E. IBĒRIA.

Part of Georgia and a small portion of Persia.

B. N. Caucăsus (Caucasus) E. Cyrus (Kur). S. Armenia. W. Colchis.

PF. R. Cyrus (Kur) Arăgus. M. Caucăsus (Caucasus).

ALBANIA.

R E. ALBĀNIA.

That part of Persia contained between the Kur, the Caspian Sea, and Caucasus North of Derbend.

B. N. Caucăsus (Caucasus) E. & S. Mare Cāspium (Caspian Sea). W. Cyrus (Kur).

PF. R. Cyrus (Kur) M. Caucăsus (Caucasus).

E

SYRIA.

SYRIA.

RE. SYRIA.

Syria or Suristan and a small tract of country, which extends along the Euphrates from the Northern extremity of Syria, to the point a little to the North of Claudiopolis.

B. N. Mons Taurus (Taurus) E. Euphrates (Euphrates) & Arabia. S. Arabia. W. Mare Internum (Mediterranean).

D. * Syria Propria, Phœnīce & † Palæstīna.

PF. R. Euphrates (Euphrates) Orōntes (Orontes) Jordānes (Jordan) M. Taurus (Taurus) & Hermon (Mountains North-East of Jerusalem) I. Cyprus (Cyprus).

* Called in Scripture Aram. Syria Propria was divided into Syria prima & secunda, Phœnīce propria. Phœnīce Libāni, & Euphratēnsis.

† It may not be improper to remark that the circumstance of representing Palæstīna, as one of the divisions of Syria, by no means implies, that antecedently to its reduction by the Romans, it constituted a part of the kingdom of Syria. The appendix will fully prove how ill-founded would be such a conclusion.

APPENDIX to SYRIA.

PALÆSTINA.

N. PALÆSTINA JUDÆA.

D I. The first division of this country took place in the time of the patriarchs, when under the name of Canaan, it was inhabited by twelve different nations, whose names are recorded in the Old Testament.

II. The division of the country into the twelve following tribes,

1 Asher	7 Ephraim
2 Napthālim	8 Benjamin
3 Zebūlon	9 Dān
4 Issāchar	10 Simēon
5 Manāssēh	11 Judah
6 Gad	12 Reuben

III. As divided into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, the former of which contained the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the latter the other ten tribes.

IV. The division of Palæstīna into tetrarchies, the principal of which were

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 Judæa | 4 Galilæa |
| 2 Samaria | 5 Ituræa |
| 3 Peræa | 6 Trachonītis |

In this country we meet with Decapolis, which appears to have been a confederation of ten cities united by a common interest.

MESOPOTAMIA.

RE. MESOPOTAMIA.

That portion of Diar-Bekr in Turkey in Asia, which is South of Gezirat, including the districts which oriental Geographers denominate Diar-Modzar & Diar-Rabiaa. By the Arabs the country is called Al-Gezira.

N. Mesopotamia & Aram-Naharaim.

B. N. Armenia. E. Tigris (Tigris)

S. Babylōnia. W. Euphrātes (Euphrates).

PF. R. Euphrātes (Euphrates) Tigris (Tigris) Chabōras (Al-Kabour) Mygdonius
M. Mons Masius (Mōuntains by Gezirat,

ARABIA.

RE.

ARABIA.

Arabia.

B. N. Syria. E. Babylōnia & Sinus Pēr-ficus (Persian Gulf) S. Mare Erythrāeum (Arabian Sea) W. Sinus Arabīcus (Red Sea).

D. Arabia Petrāea, Fēlix & Desērta.

PF. R. Lar (Falg) P. Syāgros (Ras-al-Hhad) M. Sinai (Sinai) Horeb (Horeb) I. Dioscorīdis Insūla (Socotra) Tylos (Bahrain).

MEDIA.

RE.

MĒDIA.

That part of Persia which is East of the Caspian Sea, South of the Aras, and North of Ispahan.

B. N. Armenia & Mare Cāspium (Caspian Sea) E. Aria. S. Persis & Susiāna W. Mons Zagros.

PF.

PF. R. Arāxes (Aras) Mardus (Kezil
Ozein) M. Mons Zagros.

ASSYRIA.

RE. ASSYRIA.

*That part of Turkey in Asia which includes
Kurdistan to the South of the Lake Van, and
the Northern part of Irak-Arabi.*

N. Assyria, Aturia, & Adiabēne.
B. N. Armenia. E. Mons Zagros.
S. Babylōnia. W. Tigris (Tigris)
PF. R. Tigris (Tigris) & Zabus (Zab)
M. Zagros.

BABYLONIA.

RE. BABYLŌNIA.

*That part of Irak-Arabi in Turkey in Asia,
which is South of the town Dascara-el-
Melik.*

N. Babylōnia, Chaldāea, Mesopotamia.

B.

B. N. Assyria. E. Tigris (Tigris).
 S. Sinus Pērsicus (Persian Gulf) W. Ara-
 bīa.

PF. R. Tigris (Tigris) Euphrātes (Eup-
 phratus) & Gyndes (Kara Sou).

PERSIS & SUSIANA.

RE. PERSIS & SUSIĀNA.

*That part of Persia which extends to the East
 beyond Eftaker, which is North of Ispahan,
 which is confined on the West by the Tigris,
 and on the South by the Persian Gulf.*

N. The Scripture name of Persis is Paras.
 B. N. Mēdia. E. Carmānia. S. Sinus Pērsicus (Persian Gulf) W. Tigris (Tigris)
 PF. R. Oroātes seu Pasitigris (Tab)
 Arāxes (Bend-Emir) Medus (Abi-Kuren)
 M. Parchoātras. I. Catæa (Keish).

CARMANIA & GEDROSIA.

RE. CARMANIA & GEDROSIA.

That part of Persia which on the North extends from a point East of Ispahan to the limits of Hindoostan, which is bounded on the East by Hindoostan, on the South by the Arabian Sea, and which on the West is contained between the point West of Congo, and its Northern limit, as described above.

B. N. Aria & Bactriāna. E. India.
 S. Mare Erythrāeum (Arabian Sea) W. Persis.
 PF. P. Carpellā (Cape Jask) M. Montes Pārsici. I. Ogyris (Gerun) Oarācta (Vroct).

ARIA, BACTRIANA, &
SOGDIANA,

INCLUDING THE DISTRICTS OF
 ARACHOSIA, HYRCANIA, PAR-
 THIENE, & MARGIANA.

RE. ARIA, BACTRIANA, SOG-
DIANA, &c.

The Eastern part of Persia, and that portion of Independent Tartary, which includes Buccharia, and the space contained between the Lake Aral and the Caspian Sea.

B. N. Jaxārtes (Sir or Sihon) E. Mountains separating it from India and Scythia. S. Carmānia & Gedrōsia. W. Mare Cāspium (Caspian Sea) & Mēdia.

PF. R. Etymänder (Hindmend) Ochus, Margus (Marg ab) Oxus (Gihon) Jaxārtes (Sir) M. Paropamīsus.

SARMATIA ASIATICA.

RE. SARMATIA ASIĀTICA.

That part of Russian Tartary which includes Circassia, Astrachan, and Orenburg.

B. N. Sarmatia Europāea. E. Scythia & Mare Cāspium (Caspian Sea) S. Mons Caucāsus (Caucasus) & Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea) W. Palus Mæōtis (Sea of Azof) & Tanāis (Don).

NAT. Hamaxobii, Alāni.

PF. R. Tanāis (Don) Hypānis seu Vardānius (Kuban) Rha (Volga) M. Mons Corax.

SCYTHIA, INCLUDING SERICA.

RE. SCYTHIA.

Russian Tartary to the East of Orenburg, Eastern and Western Tartary, and Independent Tartary, excepting Bucharia.

B. N. Mare Pigrum (Frozen Ocean)
E. The Sinæ. S. Montes Emōdi (Mountains near Rohilcund) and the Jaxārtes (Sihon)
W. Sarmatia Asiatica.

D. Scythia intra & Scythia extra Imăum.

NAT. Massagētæ, Sacæ, & Coīnēdæ.

PF. R. OĒchārdes (Jerghien) M. Montes Emōdi (Mountains near Rohilcund) & Imăus.

INDIA,
INCLUDING THE DISTRICT OF THE
SINÆ.

RE. INDIA.

India.

B. N. Montes Emōdi (Mountains near Rohilcund) E. Mare Eōum (Sea of China)
S. Océanus Indicus (Indian Ocean) W. Oceanus Indicus (Indian Ocean) & Gedrōsia.

PF. R. Indus (Indus or Sind) Jomānes (Jumna) Ganges (Ganges) Senus (Camboja)

CO-

Cotiāris (Japoneſe) P. Comāria (Cape Co-
morin) Magnum (Romania) Satyrōrum
(Camboja) I. Taprobāna ſeu Salīce (Cey-
lon) Bonæ Fortunātæ (Maldive Islands)
Jabadii Insūla (Sumatra).

AFRICA.

ÆGYPTUS.

RE. ÆGYPTUS.

Egypt.

N. Ægyptus, Misraim.

B. N. Mare Internum (Mediterranean)

E. Sinus Arabicus (Red Sea) S. Æthiopia

W. Libya.

D. 1st Ægyptus Inferior ſeu Delta, Hep-
tanōmis* & Ægyptus Superior vel Thēbais.†
2d. Augustamnīca‡ & Ægyptus.

PF. R. Nilus (Nile) P. Drepānum (Raz
Zafrane) M. Mons Casius (el-Cas) Sma-
ragdus (Maden - Uzzumurud) Basanītes
(Baram) I. Pharos.

* The Heptanōmis under Arcadius, ſon of the great
Theodosius, received the name of Arcadia.

† This diſtrict at a latter period was diſtributed into An-
terior and Superior.

‡ Divided under Justinian into Augustamnīca prima &
ſecunda.

LIBYA.

RE.

LIBYA.

Barca in Barbary.

B. N. Mare Internum (Mediterranean)
E. Aegyptus. S. Aethiopia. W. Libya
Interior.

D. Marmarica & Cyrenaica.

PF. P. Phycus (Cape Rasat).

ÆTHIOPIA.

RE.

ÆTHIOPIA.

*Nubia, Abyssinia, and Ethiopia, as far South
as Cape Delgado.*

N. Aethiopia, Chus & India.

B. N. Aegyptus. E, Sinus Arabicus
(Red Sea) & Oceanus Indicus (Indian
Ocean) S. Regio Ignota (Unknown Coun-
try) W. Libya Interior.

PF. R. Nilus (Nile) Astapus (Abawi)
Astaboras (Tacazze) P. Mnemium (Cal-
mes) Aromata (Guardafui) Noti-Cornu
(das-Baxas) Praesum (Delgado) I. Menu-
thias (Zanzibar).

AF-

AFRICA INCLUDING TRIPOLIS.

RE. AFRICA.

Tripoli and Tunis.

B. N. and E. Mare Internum (Mediterranean) S. Libya Interior. W. Numidia & Libya Interior.

PF. R. Bagrādas (Megerda) P. Cephālæ (Mefrata) Hermāeum (Bon) Apollinis (Ras-Zebid) I. Meninx postea Girba (Zerbi) Cercīna (Kerkeni).

NUMIDIA.

RE. NUMIDIA.

The Eastern part of Algiers.

B. N. Mare Internum (Mediterranean) E. Afrīca. S. Libya Interior. W. Mauretānia.

PF. R. Ampsāgas (Wad-il-Kibir) Zabus seu Savus (Zab) P. Tretūm (Seven Capes) M. Pāppua (Edoug) Aurasiūs (Gebel-Auras.)

MAU-

MAURETANIA.

RE. MAURETANIA.

*The greatest part of Algiers; Fez, and Morocco.*B. N. Mare Internum (Mediterranean)
E. Numidia. S. Gætūlia. W. Oceānus
Occidentālis (Atlantic).

D. Cæsariēnsis & Tingitāna.

PF. R. Serbētes (Iffer) Chinalph (Shelliff)
Molōcath seu Malva (Mulva) Subur (Subu)
P. Metagōnium (Harsgone) Ampelūsia sive
Cotes (Spartel) M. Ferrātus (Jurgura)
Atlas (Ziz).LIBYA VEL
AFRICA INTERIOR.

RE. AFRICA INTERIOR.

*The Interior Parts of Africa as far South as
Sierra Leona.*B. N. Mauretānia, Numidia, Afrīca &
Tripōlis. E. Libya & Æthiopia. S. Regio
Ignōta (Unknown Country) W. Oceānus
Occidentālis (Atlantic).

PF.

PF. R. Nigir (Niger) Darădus (Senegal*) Stachir (Gambia) P. Atlas Major (Cape Bojadore) Arsenārium (de Verd) Hēsperu-Ceras (Roxo) M. Caphas (Caf-faba) I. Fortunātæ (Canaries.)

* The Niger and the Senegal are supposed by some Geographers to be different names for the same river.

FINIS.

The Reader is desired to correct with his pen the following errata, which peculiar circumstances have rendered unavoidable.

Page 12. Line 5. before Hispania insert N.

— 20. — 19. in Illyris place the short mark over the second syllable.

— 26. — 10. for Eminey-dag read Eminch-dag.

— 30. — 1. for Paplagonia read Paphlagonia.

— do. — 4. for Pemphylia read Pamphylia.

— do. — 7. after Parthenius insert the parenthesis.

— do. — 9. for Mænder read Mæander.

— do. — 10. dele long mark on Cataractes.

— do. — 11. before Karempī insert the parenthesis.

— 36. in the last line, dele long mark over the o in the word Mountains, and insert a parenthesis after the word Gezirat.